

Author	Year of Publication	Manuscript Title	Journal Name	Summary
Barriers to Care				
Bergamo	2013	Evaluating Beliefs Associated with Late-Stage Lung Cancer Presentation In Minorities	Journal of Thoracic Oncology	This study recruited 357 patients and found that minorities who agreed with statements of medical mistrust and fatalism were more likely to present with advance stage lung cancer.
Blair	2014	An Investigation of Associations Between Clinicians' Ethnic or Racial Bias and Hypertension Treatment, Medication Adherence and Blood Pressure Control	Journal of General Internal Medicine	A prospective evaluation of 130 doctors and 4,794 patients with hypertension found that implicit bias did not affect processes of care for hypertension for Latino patients when compared to African American and White patients.
Fernandez	2017	Non-adherence to Newly Prescribed Diabetes Medications among Insured Latino and White Patients with Diabetes	JAMA Internal Medicine	This study evaluated adherence to medication (including insulin) of 30,838 Kaiser English and Spanish speaking patients with diabetes. Reduced medication adherence in LEP populations that was not explained by language non-concordance between patients and doctors.
Gomez	2017	Under (implicit) pressure: Young Black and Latina women's perceptions of contraceptive care.	Contraception	Researchers interviewed 38 black and Latina women regarding recent visit with doctors where contraception was discussed. Women often felt subtle and implicit pressure from provider to choose certain forms of contraception and would often agree to methods in order to end conversations.
Gray	2020	Hospice Access and Scope of Services for Undocumented Immigrants: A Clinician Survey	Journal of Palliative Medicine	Lack of access to care was also reported in surveys completed by 294 palliative care physicians in the United States. Of these physicians, 68% agree that limited or no hospice option exists for undocumented immigrant patients.
Hernandez	2019	HPV Vaccine recommendations: does a health care provider's gender and ethnicity matter to Unvaccinated Latina college women?	Ethnicity and Health	Surveys of 187 college age Latina women regarding interest in the HPV vaccine. In women who reported more medical mistrust, they preferred the recommendation of a Latinx doctor.
Juckett	2013	Caring for Latino Patients	American Family Physician	Provides a comprehensive review of traditional Latinx illness and their traditional cures.
Lightfoot	2019	“What I wish my doctor knew about my life”: Using photovoice with immigrant Latino adolescents to explore barriers to healthcare	Qualitative Social Work	Interviews 26 recently immigrated latinx adolescence regarding barriers to healthcare. Several important themes were found: difficulty of establishing relationships with providers who do not understand the patients previous experiences, “people in authority view us through a suspicious lense and expect us to fail”, families are tasked with responsibility without means and interpretation is not enough to solve communication barriers.
Metayer	2018	Recruitment of New Immigrants Into a Randomized Controlled Prevention Trial: The Live Well Experience	The Journal of Primary Prevention	A post-hoc analysis of an RCT's recruitment strategies of 406 latinx patients. The study use community based participatory research to create recruitment strategies aimed at gaining community trust. The study found that a trusting community and academic partnership, bilingual research members, church outreach, and participant referrals were key to recruiting participants.
Parker	2017	Association of Patient-Physician Language Concordance and Glycemic Control for Limited-English Proficiency Latinos with Type 2 Diabetes	JAMA Internal Medicine	In a population of 1,605 Latinx Kaiser patients who preferred spanish, patients who switched from language discordant providers to language concordant providers, achieved better glycemic control and lipid control compare to patients to switched to another discordant provider.
Schriber	2017	Hispanics have the Lowest Stem Cell Utilization Rate for Autologous Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation for Multiple Myeloma in the United States: a CIBMTR Report	Cancer	A database search of almost 30,000 patients found that stem cell transplant utilization rate remains lower for Hispanic patients compared to white patients though in the study population, a larger percentage of Hispanics have advanced disease.

Shelton	2011	An Investigation into the Social Context of Low-income, Urban Black and Latina Women: Implications for Adherence to Recommended Health Behaviors	Health Education Behavior	This study interviewed 64 latina and black women who recent received an abnormal mammogram result. Many Latina women commented on stress 2/2 to fanacial hardship due to not being able ot work legally in the US. In addition, they described a lot of hardship surrounding the language barriers.
Smith	2018	Surgical Treatment of Obesity in Latinos and African Americans: Future Directions and Recommendations to Reduce Disparities in Bariatric Surgery.	Bariatric Surgical Practice and Patient Care	A review of barriatirc surgery found that Latinx patients were less like to undergo bariatric surgery compared to white patients. The review attributed this disparity to low access to care, little financial coverage, medical mistrust, cultural beliefs surrounding obeisty and low referral rate by PCP.
Stone	2021	Social Ecology of Hypertension Management Among Latinos Living in the U.S.–Mexico Border Region	Health Promotion Practice	Researchers interviewed 49 Latinx patients regarding social and environmental stressors which limited hypertension control. Latinx patients are often carring for others and are unable to care for themselves and maintain feelings of loyalty to family and following unhealthy eating habits.
Strokes	2016	Individual, Interpersonal, and Structural Power: Associations With Condom Use in a Sample of Young Adult Latinos.	Health Care for Women International	Interviews with 480 Latinx young adults in rural Oregon, measured factors associated with condom use and found that men who described increasing relationship control, demonstrated low condom use and women who demonstrated high medical mistrust, demonstrated increased condom use.
Thompson	2003	Perceived disadvantages and concerns about abuses of genetic testing for cancer risk: differences across African American, Latina and Caucasian women	Patient Education and Counseling	Interviews and surveys of 273 women regarding genetic testing healthcare mistrust demonstrated that Black and Latina women were more concerned about abused of genetic testing compared to white women. In addition, Latina women more strongly agreed with disadvantages genetic testing compared to other women.

Evaluation of Language Interpretation				
Anttila	2017	Interpretation Modalities Used on Family-Centered Rounds: Perspectives of Spanish-Speaking Families	Hospital Pediatrics	An evaluation of 124 patient and family's satisfaction with family centered rounds in a pediatric LEP population. Patients report higher satisfaction with face to face interpretation which includes video interpretation services.
Boylen	2020	Impact of professional interpreters on outcomes for hospitalized children from migrant and refugee families with limited English proficiency: a systematic review	JB1 Evidence Synthesis	A systematic review of 3 RTC's which evaluated the impact of professional interpreters on pediatric patient and family satisfaction. This study found improved family satisfaction with professional interpreters compared to ad-hoc interperatation, reduced ED LOS compared to telephone intereperters and no difference in disease understanding compared to bilingual physican.
Crossman	2009	Interpreters: Telephonic, In-Person Interpretation and Bilingual Providers	Pediatrics	A prospective randomized trial of 1,201 pediatric emergency department patients which compare telephone interpretation, in person interpretation and certified bilingual provider communication found equivalent disease understanding after the visit though improved satisfaction with the third party interpretation services.
Cunningham	2008	Satisfaction with Telephonic Interpreters in Pediatric Care	Journal of the National Meideal Association	Interviews with 98 mothers of children with LEP who had presented for well child visits reported inproved communication and satifaction with care when telephone interpereters were used compared to routine care.
Dueweke	2016	The Effects of Interpreter Use on Agreement Between Clinician- and Self-Ratings of Functioning in Hispanic Integrated Care Patients	Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health	A study of 418 Spanish speaking patients with psychiatric comorbidities found that certified interpereters provided clear communication in patients who were highly distressed.
Gany	2007	Patient Satisfaction with Different Interpreting Methods: A Randomized Controlled Trial	Journal of General Internal Medicine	An RTC of 1,276 patients found patients with LEP who use a remote certified interperter compared to usual care felt more respect and more privacy. Patients with language concordant providers reported better comprehension and satisfaction.

Garcia	2004	A Comparison of the Influence of Hospital-Trained, Ad Hoc, and Telephone Interpreters on Perceived Satisfaction of Limited English-Proficient Parents Presenting to a Pediatric Emergency Department	Pediatric Emergency Care	A study of 240 parents of patients in a pediatric emergency department found that families who use in person interpretation compared to telephone and ad hoc interpreters were more satisfied with interpretation. This study recommend cultural training for healthcare staff to further improve communication.
Hornberger	1996	Eliminating Language Barriers for Non-English Speaking Patients	Medical Care	A study which evaluated a novel form of telephone interpereteation called remote simultaneuos interperatation. This study demonstated improve patient and provider statisfaction with this novel interperatation.
Jacob	2007	The Impact of an Enhanced Interpreter Service Intervention on Hospital Costs and Patient Satisfaction	Journal of General Internal Medicine	A randomized trial which evaluated usual interpretation (mix including telephone, ad hoc, etc) (n=99) vs. enhanced (highly trained and embedded with the team) (n=124) and showed no difference with enhanced translation.
Kuo	1999	Satisfaction with Methods of Spanish Interpretation in an Ambulatory Care Clinic	Journal of General Internal Medicine	A survey of 149 Latinx Patients who spoke spanish reported higher satisfaction with professional interpereters compared to family member who interpreted during clinic visits.
Lee	2002	Effect of Spanish Interpretation Method on Patient Satisfaction in an Urban Walk-in Clinic	Journal of General Internal Medicine	A study of 536 patients at a Denver walk in clinic found that Spanish speaking patients who use ad hoc or family interpreters compared to cetified phone interpers or biligual providers were less satisfied with communication and provider manner. Patients using ad hoc interpretation were less satisfied with provider listening, explanations, answers and support.
Mazor	2002	Teaching Spanish to Pediatric Emergency Physicians: Effects on Patient Satisfaction	Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine	A study of 143 Spanish speaking parents of pediatric emergency room patients found when providers took a 10 week Spanish course, parents felt their provider was more respectful, listnened better and families were more comferatble. But there was no difference in physician concern for child.
Moreno	2010	Hablamos Juntos (Together We Speak): Interpreters, Provider Communication, and Satisfaction with Care	Journal of General Internal Medicine	A post hoc analysis of the Hablamos Juntos study analized data from 1,590 spanish speaking patients, majority born outside the united states. The study found that patients using interpretation compared to no interperatation had better provider communication, satisfaction and perceived office staff helpfulness.
Napoles	2015	Inaccurate Language Interpretation and its Clinical Significance in the Medical Encounters of Spanish-speaking Latinos	Medical Care	Analysis of 32 Spanish speaking patient visits found that inaccurate interpretation was twice as likely with ad hoc interpretation compared to video or in person interpretation. The risk of highly significant medical errors in interpretation was more significant for ad hoc compared to in person interpretation. They found omission to be the most common form of translation error.
Rivadenerya	2000	Patient Centeredness in Medical Encounters Requiring an Interpreter	The American Journal of Medicine	A study of 38 English and Spanish speaking patients found that Spanish speaking (SS) patients less likely to mention symptoms, feelings, expectations and thoughts compared to English speaking patients. In addition, when SS patients were less likely to have comment facilitated and more likely to have comments ignored by providers.
Schenker	2011	Patterns of Interpreter Use for Hospitalized Patients with Limited English Proficiency	Journal of General Internal Medicine	Surveys of 249 hospitalized Latinx and Chinese patients with LEP demonostrated that interperter use during the hospitalization was 60% docotrs and 37% with nurses.
Villalona	2020	Minimizing Variability in Interpretation Modality Among Spanish-Speaking Patients With Limited English Proficiency	Hispanic Health Care International	A study of 100 emergency department patient with LEP found that patients who uses video interpretation compared to phone interperatation during the HPI segment and wrap up segment had the highest satisfaction.
Wu	2006	The Interpreter as Cultural Educator of Residents: Improving Communication for Latino Parents	Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine	A study of 250 Latinx pediatric patients which evaluted the effect of a 2 month cultural education course taught by interperteres compared to usual care with in person interperatation. The study found that using cultural education of doctors improved patient satisfaction more that just in person interpretation.

Evaluation of Patient Experience				
Abraido-Lanza	2011	Satisfaction with Health Care among Latinas	Journal Healthcare Poor Underserved	This mixed methods study interviewed and surveyed 220 Dominican women living in New York regarding satisfaction with US health care. This study found that having a Latinx physician compared to any other physician resulted in lower communication difficulty. They found that communication difficulty predicted more dissatisfaction and medical mistrust was also associated with lower age and longer wait times.
Bohm	2015	Accommodating Limited English Proficient Spanish Speakers in Rural Hospitals	Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health	A study which evaluated 48 rural hospitals throughout the US found that not all hospitals had paperwork which was translated into Spanish and the principle forms of interpretation were family members (most common), telephone interpreter, family and clinical staff. In addition, most hospitals had no formal means to validate interpretation.
Calo	2014	Factors Associated with Perceived Patient-Provider Communication Quality among Puerto Ricans	Journal Healthcare Poor Underserved	Surveys of 450 Puerto Ricans regarding healthcare satisfaction found that unemployed adults, with less trust of healthcare information and adults with depressive symptoms rated provider communication lower. Interestingly, having a regular provider and health insurance did not affect perceptions of communication.
Carrasquillo	1999	Impact of Language Barriers on Patient Satisfaction in an Emergency Department	Journal of General Internal Medicine	A post ED discharge survey of 2,333 patients found that patients with LEP compared to English speaking patients were less satisfied with care and less likely to return to the ED with ongoing complaints.
Cedillo-Couvert	2018	Patient Experience with Primary Care provider and risk for hospitalization in Hispanics with CKD	American Society of Nephrology	This study was a sub analysis of a study that evaluated outcomes in 252 Hispanic patients with CKD. After controlling for medication adherence, A1c and BP, this study found that poor experience during a PCP visit was associated with increased risk of hospitalization. They did not see an association between preferred language and patients satisfaction with care.
Cervantes	2021	Experiences of Latinx Individuals Hospitalized for COVID-19: A Qualitative Study.	JAMA Network Open	Interviews with 60 Latinx patients who had recently survived hospitalization for COVID-19 infection found that Latinx patients were fearful to seek medical care due to discrimination and patients described a lack of safeguards to protect themselves from COVID-19 infection
Cervantes	2017	The Illness Experience of Undocumented Immigrants With End-stage Renal Disease.	JAMA Internal Medicine	Interviews with 20 undocumented Latinx patients with kidney failure who were before they transitioned from inpatient to outpatient dialysis described fear of discrimination because they are undocumented and because of their limited English proficiency. These patients were aware that they were receiving inferior care based on non-medical factors.
Diamond	2015	A Systematic Review of the Impact of Patient-Physician Non-English Language Concordance on Quality of Care and Outcomes	Journal of General Internal Medicine	A systematic review which evaluated the role of patient-provider concordance on outcomes found that of 33 studies 25 demonstrated improved outcomes for patients with language concordant providers compared to discordant providers, 5 demonstrated no difference and 3 demonstrated worse outcomes.
Flower	2017	Satisfaction With Communication In Primary Care For Spanish- Speaking And English-Speaking Parents	Academic Pediatrics	A study of 826 parents of pediatric patients found decreased patient satisfaction among Spanish speaking parents but not Latinx parents compared to white English speaking parents. No difference in satisfaction was found when an interpreter was used.
Gamp	2018	Effect of Bedside vs. Non-bedside Patient Case Presentation During Ward Rounds: a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis	Journal of General Internal Medicine	This meta-analysis of 5 RCTs and 655 patients which evaluated patient satisfaction and disease understanding after bedside rounds. Non English speakers were excluded from all studies apart from one which did not state criteria. Found no significant impact on patient satisfaction or understanding of disease.

Gonzales	2010	Health Care Quality Perceptions among Foreign-Born Latinos and the Importance of Speaking the Same Language	American Journal of Board Family Medicine	Phone interviews with 2,921 foreign born latinx patients found that language concordance was the best predictors of confusion, frustration and perceptions of poor care.
Jimenez	2012	Patient-Reported Quality of Pain Treatment and Use	Journal of General Internal Medicine	A study of 185 spanish speaking Latina patients on a post partum ward found patients who used interpretation had better pain control, more timely pain treatment and better perceived provider helpfulness.
Lopez-Cevallos	2014	Medical Mistrust, Perceived Discrimination, and Satisfaction With Health Care Among Young-Adult Rural Latinos	Journal of Rural Health	This study interviewed and survery 387 latinx patient receiving healthcare in a rural setting. Nearly 70% reported satisfaction with rural healthcare, though male patients reported increase distrust of medical care and increase discrimination felt in healthcare. This study demonstrated a significant association between medical mistrust/ perceived discrimination and poor satisfaction with healthcare.
Mendoza	2018	Are you better off? Perceptions of social mobility and satisfaction with care among Latina immigrants in the U.S	Social Science & Medicine	This study interviewed and surveyed 419 Dominican women (median age 60) immigrates in order to evaluate the relationship between social mobility and satisfaction with healthcare. Downward social mobility, healthcare mistrust and mental health comorbidities where associated with health care dissatisfaction.
Mosen	2004	Satisfaction With Provider Communication Among Spanish- Speaking Medicaid Enrollees	Ambulatory Pediatric	A post hoc analysis 50,000 pediatric Medicaid patients found that Spanish speaking parents who needed interpretation felt providers did not spend enough time with there children. No difference was seen in provider listening, explanations, or respect.
Murray-Garcia	2001	The Service Patterns of a Racially, Ethnically, and Linguistically Diverse Housestaff	Academic Medicine	A cross sectional analysis of nearly 14,000 patient's visit data from a resident clinic in North Carolina found that latinx patients were more likely to visit latinx residents compared to non latinx residents. This finding was unchanged, even when controlling for residents who were self reported Spanish speakers.
Ratelle	2108	Implementing bedside rounds to improve patient-centred outcomes: a systematic review	British Medical Journal of Quality and Safety	This was a systematic review of studies which evaluated patient satisfaction with bedside rounding. It demonstrated a small patient preference for bedside rounds though no difference in patient understanding of disease.
Reira	2015	Latino Caregiver Experiences With Asthma Health Communication	Qualitative Health Research	Semi-structured qualitative interviews with caregivers of pateints with asthma showed that caregivers commonly felt emotional stress, communication barriers and experienced language discordant communication.
Rodriguez	2009	Perceived Quality of Care, Receipt of Preventive Care, and Usual Source of Health Care Among Undocumented and Other Latinos	Journal of General Internal Medicine	Analysis of 4,013 telephone surveys with Latinx Adults showed the undocumented status was associated with lower likelihood of blood pressure checks in the preceding two years, lower likelihood of cholesterol check in the past 5 years and lower likelihood of receiving healthcare information from a doctor.
Seltz	2011	Latino Families' Experiences With Family-Centered Rounds at an Academic Children's Hospital	Academic Pediatrics	This study evaluated patient satisfaction among a hospitalized pediatric Latinx and SS population. Using 5 focus groups with families, the study evaluated experience with family centered rounds. Families did not feel empowered to ask questions or raise concerns, they were embarrassed that they did not speak English and did not feel comfortable asking for an interpreter. Authors concluded that agreement may symbolize a show of respect rather than understanding.
Villani	2014	Decomposing the Gap in Satisfaction with Provider Communication Between English- and Spanish-Speaking Hispanic Patients	Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health	A survey of 2,242 Hispanic patients found higher in patient satisfaction of provider communication among English compared to Spanish speaking Hispanic patients.
Welty	2011	Patient Satisfaction Among Spanish- Speaking Patients in a Public Health Setting	The Journal of Healthace Quality	This study compared satisfaction amoung 13,602 English and Spanish speaking patients in a public health department. It found that Spanish speaking patients were more likely to have trouble scheduling appointments and were less likely to see resolution in medical problems during visits.

Yeheskal	2108	Exploring the 'Patient Experience' of Individuals with Limited English Proficiency: A Scoping Review	Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health	This was a scoping review of patients with limited English proficiency and their experience with healthcare. Reviews the large amount of data which exists in the outpatient setting regarding communication, cultural safety, discrimination and provider relationships.
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Evaluation of Patient Trust				
Bustillo	2017	Fatalism, medical mistrust, and pretreatment health-related quality of life in ethnically diverse prostate cancer patients: Fatalism, medical mistrust, and HRQoL	Psycho-Oncology	A study of 268 men diagnosed with prostate cancer found that Hispanic men have greater cancer fatalism and medical mistrust compared to white men.
Davis	2012	Sociodemographic Differences in Fears and Mistrust Contributing to Unwillingness to Participate in Cancer Screenings	Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved	A telephone survey of 900 patients found that Hispanic patients compared to Black and White patients were more fearful of being a guinea pig and that lack of trust in healthcare would make them less likely to perform cancer screening.
Fields	2016	Language Matters: Race, Trust, and Outcomes in the Pediatric Emergency Department	Pediatric Emergency Care	A study of 475 patients in a pediatric ED found less trust of providers among the Hispanic or Spanish speaking population. In addition, this study found lower rates of hospital admission and lower rates of interventions among Hispanic patients compared to Non-Hispanic White patients.
Gupta	2014	Patient Trust in Physician Influences Colorectal Cancer Screening in Low-Income Patients	American Journal of Preventive Medicine	This was a post hoc analysis of data from a randomized cross over trial of a colon cancer screening intervention of 997 White, Black, Latinx and Chinese patients. This study found an association between PCP trust and colon cancer screening rates for all participants in the study.
Lopez-Cevallos	2014	Medical Mistrust, Perceived Discrimination, and Satisfaction With Health Care Among Young-Adult Rural Latinos	Journal of Rural Health	This study interviewed and surveyed 387 Latinx patients receiving healthcare in a rural setting. Nearly 70% reported satisfaction with rural healthcare, though male patients reported increased distrust of medical care and increased discrimination felt in healthcare. This study demonstrated a significant association between medical mistrust/ perceived discrimination and poor satisfaction with healthcare.
López-Cevallos	2021	Examining the association between religiosity and medical mistrust among churchgoing Latinos in Long Beach, CA	Translational Behavioral Medicine	Surveys of 767 Latinx adults who attended one of two churches in LA showed that individuals who participated in church groups, ministries or had a parent who was an immigrant were more likely to report medical mistrust.
Oakley	2019	The Association of Cultural and Structural Factors with Perceived Medical Mistrust Among Young Adult Latinos in Rural Oregon	Behavioral Medicine	Surveys and interviews of 499 Latinx Adults demonstrated an association between medical mistrust and perceived discrimination and machismo values. This study found a negative association between medical mistrust and being female, having a child and familismo values.
Saadi	2020	Mistrust of Researchers Correlates with Stroke Knowledge among Minority Seniors in a Community Intervention Trial	Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases	A study of 225 minority seniors found that mistrust of researchers but not physicians was associated with less knowledge of stroke symptoms.
Smirnoff	2018	A Paradigm for Understanding Trust and Mistrust in Medical Research: The Community Voices Study	AJOB Empirical Bioethics	Surveys of 355 New York residents (22% Latinx) found that compared to Caucasians, Latinos were more likely to perceive discrimination from medical researchers and Latinos were marginally more likely than Caucasians to believe that researchers deceive participants.
Sudhinaraset	2020	The association between Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, health access, and mental health: The role of discrimination, medical mistrust, and stigma	Ethnicity & Health	A survey of 218 undocumented Latinx and Asian Pacific Islander young adults during the summer of 2017 showed that DACA recipients compared to non-DACA recipients were less likely to report gaps in healthcare or depressive symptoms.

Evaluation of Communication				
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Ali	2020	Relationships between Key Functions of Patient-Provider Communication, Trust, and Motivation across White, African American, and Hispanic/Latino Patients with Asthma	Health Communication	Surveys of satisfaction with communication with 470 minority patients demonstrated that different cultures place importance on different functions of communication.
Blanchard	2007	Patient-Provider and Patient-Staff Racial Concordance and Perceptions of Mistreatment in the Health Care Setting	Journal of General Internal Medicine	A telephone study of 4,762 patients found that Latinx patients were less likely to perceive medical mistreatment due to language when patient and staff member maintained a medically concordant relationship.
Eske	2013	Patient Satisfaction with Language-Concordant Care	Journal of Physician Assistant Education	Surveys of 100 hispanic spanish speaking patients described improved satisfaction with care when their provider spoke spanish compare to when their provider spoke only English.
Fernandez	2004	An Exploratory Study of Communication with Spanish-speaking Patients	Journal of General Internal Medicine	A study of 116 spanish speaking patients found that providers with more 'culturally fluency' and who were self rated as more effective with latinx patients were seen as more responsive to patients, better able to elicit patient concerns, explain health conditions and empower patients.
Lor	2020	Scoping review: Definitions and outcomes of patient-provider language concordance in healthcare	Patient Education and Counseling	A scoping review of found consistent evidence that language concordant providers-patient relationships are more positive and trusting, have a better ability to respond to patients need, and have better communication. In addition, having a language concordant provider improves patient access to medical information and knowledge. Finally, patients with a language concordant provider were less likely to miss appointments and less likely to visit the ED for diabetic emergencies.
Ortega	2018	Spanish Language Concordance in U.S. Medical Care: A Multifaceted Challenge and Call to Action	Academic Medicine	This commentary recommends several changes to US healthcare to improve care provided to Spanish speaking patients. The recommendations include: incentive for providers who know Spanish, establish standardized testing, standardize education in medical Spanish, and provide federal grants to school and hospitals that serve Hispanic patients.

Table 2: Summary of publications reviewed